4.

Business Notices.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

OTFICE OF THE DURYER & FORSYTH MANUFOCCO., }
ROUBSTER. N. Y.

THE DURYER & FORSYTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
are compelled, contrary to their customs, to lay before the public after facts. Statements calculated to mislead the public, and theroby injure the Company in its beautone of making and theroby injure the Company in its beautone of making fosies, have been industriously circulated through the newspapers by parties interested, and self-defense and the cause of truth, demand from us a correction and denial of such statements.

nexts.

1st. A statement, purporting to be an editorial notice, is contained in a recent number of The Pennsylvanian, and has been next.

1st. A statement, purporting to be an editorial notice, is contained in a record number of The Pennsylvanian, and has been copied by intereasting parties in to other papers. of a text-trial of Scales of the Crystal Palace, in New-York. If the allegation of the Crystal Palace, in New-York. If the allegation of the contained were true, we should pass them by unmaided but they are wide of the facts as to need correction. In the third, it is called the language of the notice of the contained when the speaking of the trial, is a it is called, the language of the notice of states are trially as the trial is a it is called, the language of the notice of states are the trial and the editor's column list. The test was then applied to Pairbanks' Scale, and when the weight was placed on one corner of the platform, the beam indicated the true weight 5,368 ft, and the account and third corners were the same; on the fourth corner a slight variation was perceptible. So extremely delicate was the operation of 'Fairbanks' Scale, (capacity six time,) that a quarter of a pound placed on any past of the platform raised the beam." We are compelled to state that the Scale was prepared and adjusted carefully with reference to the trial, and intended to be a model Scale for that purpose. 2d. If required two pounds, either less or more, instead of a one fourth pound (a difference of eight fines the class weight,) to raise the beam, as the variation was two pounds. Several days were speat before the trial in proving that Scale preparatory to the test.

Again: the \$0.000 ft Scale of the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Company, mentioned in the advants sexual manufacturing company, and was purchased of us by the "Scoor from Work," feet long, and was purchased of us by the "Scoor from Work, feet long and was purchased of us by the "Scoor from Work, feet long and was purchased of us by the "Scoor from Work, several months previous, and had ian loosely and in department wenty feet borg and was proposed of the platform twenty feet long

saftered and carted to the "Crystal Palace," and there set up, in the process of transportation same of the sides unquestionably became moved from their right position, and that caused the variation in the weight upon the platform of the Scale. A new test, after the cause of the variation was known, would have shown a different result; but, as much expense strends such trials, and as the American Institute had not made it a such trials, and as the American Institute had not made it a such trials, and as the American Institute had not made it a such trials, and as the American Institute had not made it a such trials, and as the American Institute had not made it a such trials. A such as the such trials and the such trials are the such trials and adjusted for the trial—ours was not; his was of six true power—ours was of 40,000 m power—more than thrice the power.

nower.

In fact this same Scale of ours was subsequently adjusted and it proved itself accurate with "the standard of weights in every In fact this same Scale of ours was subsequently adjusted and it proved itself accurate with "the standard of weights in every particular." A material fact is omitted in "The Pennsylvanian" at the standard of ours was also tested and proved accurate in every particular, and was awarded a silver modal, with special commendation by the Committee.

The Company are manufacturing and furnishing, upon order, the best questity of Scales, such as Railroad, Warebonnes, and Store Scales; also, a superior article of First AND BURDLAR PROOF SAFES, Warebonne Trucks, Manifect Presses, &c. Prompt attention given to all orders.

Respectfully,

R. B.—Our Agents in New-York are Messus, Durkee, Hough & Co., Noa. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone St.

February 1, 1856.

THE GENTLEMAN.—By particular request, the Rev. Dr. Viktor will repeat his highly popular and instructive Lecture.

THE GENTLEMAN.
on TVESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, Autor place.

Both Ledies and Gentlemen will find in this Lecture en Both Ledies and Gentlemen will find in this Lecture en greening's entertainment of rare excellence and absorbing interest.

Tickets, 50 cents, can be obtained at Green's, Broadway and Fourteenthst, Stanford's, No. 537 Broadway; Haynor's, No. 76 Bowerry; Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st, and at the door on the evening.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—We beg to inform

Southern and Western Merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Cloving just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low-priced up to the finest articles in the trade, all got up in our asual superior style.

D. Devilis & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 289 Broadway, corner of Warren et. WIGS -- HAIR-DYE -- WIGS, -- BATCHELOR'S

Wies and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their trace. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace for beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dyn. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE .-THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the WOLLD is not now made and sold by Silas C. Herring, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the Patentees, with WILDLE'S PATENT BURGLAR and POWDER-PROOF LOCK, at the ware-house, No. L2 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,-Provided with these remedies, a person of the most delicate physique may brave any climate. They comprehend within the circle of their curative influence all internal diseases, not organic, and all the varieties of outward inflammation. Sold at the manufactories, No. 30 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strands, London; and by all Druggists, at 25 cts., 62; cts., and \$1 per pot or box.

HAT BINDING MACHINES .- L. M. SINGER & Co have ready for sale Machines for Binding Straw Hats and all other kinds of Hats. The Machines do the work far better and faster than any others. Call and see them at 325 Broadway

To Southern and Western Merchants-

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS—
IMPORTANT CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain and acknowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Intermittent Fever, is

DESHLERS ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLE.

For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following well-known houses in this city: C. V. CLICKENSER & CO., No. 81

Barclay et., CRARLES H. RING, cor. Broadway and John et.;
HALL, DIKON & FRASHIN, NO. 149 Chambers et., F. C. WELLS & CO., NO. 115 Franklin, et.; STEERINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Chill et.; BUSH & GALE, No. 186 Greenwich et.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.-HORACE PIANOS, ABELOPEONS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, Agent for the best Boston and New York Pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandies, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was over offered. Second-hand Pianos from \$10 to \$125. Great inducements offered to the train.

stand presiminent above all competition. A suite of clegant private apartments for applying his famous DVE, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wices and TOUVEEN are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

EXCELSIOR

FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Broad st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

The Board of Directors have this day decisted a semi-amoual Dividence of Ten fer cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

# New Bork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY. FEBRUARY 25, 1856.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on THE WEEKLY TRISTYK, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow noon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The intelligence from Europe, brought by two steamers this morning, crowds our columns. The leading fact is a great excitement in England about a war with the United States. Groundless, as in the nature of the case such an anticipation is, it has nevertheless sufficed profoundly to disturb the British mind. A rumor circulated in London to the effect that high words had passed between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, in consequence of which diplomatic intercourse had been pretty much broken off, though no official act of that sort had taken place. It is also alleged, on the rather doubtful authority of The Morning Advertiser, that Sir Henry Bulwer is engaged in mediating between the offended Embassador and the offending Foreign Secretary. Meanwhile the journals bluster a good deal, a fact we have elsewhere noticed. The Peace Conferences at Paris seem to be advancing well. and there is little reason to doubt that the war will now be concluded. The accouchement of the French Empress is expected at an early day. The new soion of the Bonspartes will find the family in high feather. An alliance between France and Russia is speken of as sure to follow the peace. In Austrian Italy a complete amnesty has been proclaimed for the events of 1848.

## THE ABSENT PACIFIC.

The non-arrival of any tidings of the absent Pacific, by either the Atlantic or Asia, has naturally hightened the anxiety which is universally felt in her regard. But we see, as yet, no reason to indulge in too gloomy apprehensions. There is still ample room to cherish even a confident hope that, disabled in some portion of her machinery in the severe weather which prevailed immediately after her departure, she has put back under canvas to some European port. The only analogous case, that of the Atlantic in 1851, gives strength to this supposition, and affords just and reasonable ground for entertaing even more than a hope of her safety. should she not be heard from even by the arrival of the next and succeeding steamers. It may be remembered that the Atlantic sailed from Liverpool on the 28th December, 1851, and was not pressed in the fabled language of that animal:

beard from here until February 16, a period of fifty-one days. On the evening of the 28th, she had passed the bar of Liverpool about 6 o'clock, and down to January, the 6th, nine days, made a splendid run against a succession of Westerly gales, her machinery working with power and exactitude. On that day about midday, in latitude 46 12 north, and longitude 41 30 west, at a distance of 897 miles from Halifax and 1,400 miles from New-York, she broke her machinery, and was compelled to put back under sail to Cork, where she arrived on January 22, being 26 days out. Although she made Cork on January 22, no news of her safety reached Liverpool in sufficient time to be conveyed here by any steamer until that which left Liverpool on the 2d of February, and reached here on the 16th, thus covering a period of 51 days from the date of her departure to the receipt of the intelligence of her safety.

Now let us take the case of the Pacific. The period of departure and the weather prevailing are almost precisely analogous. Let us suppose her then having left Liverpool on the 23d, to have made a run similar to the Atlantic in 51 days, and to have been disabled in the same position, and to have been obliged to put back under canvass to Cork, and to have reached that port in 26 days. This estimate would find her there on the 18th of February, that is nine days subsequent to our last dates by the Asia. In this calculation we have wholly excluded the fair probability of her being disabled at a greater distance from Europe than the Atlantic, and requiring consequently a longer period to put back.

### THE BRITISH WAR EXCITEMENT.

The tone of the English press is belligerent toward America. Since they seem to think war is over with the Autocrat, they foam away at the democrats on this side. Having got into the vein of talking war against one foe, they find the transition easy to address the United States in the same strain. We may pardon this exhibition of pugnacity on the ground that it is quite void of meaning. Doubtless obstinate and stupid Englishmen may be found, who think John Bull might safely go to war with America. But the stapidities of those truculent gentlemea are quite overruled by the general good sense of the English people, and especially by the prudence of the Government. That country cannot go to war with us without ruin to her entire commercial, domestic, and political fabric. The shock of arms with the United States would be the signal for the dissolution of her empire. Distress at home would go far to light the flame of civil wer. The chain of her Colonial possessions would snap under the strain. Canada and the lower provinces would fall into our hands, while British commerce all over the world would be cut to pieces by a system that would convert our mercantile marine into a vast and ubiquitous paval force. Her manufacturing establishments would go to ruin under the deprivation of our annual supply of cotton, and her financial and banking system explode into fragments under the crushing load of an enormous and augmenting national indebtedness. With her ancient nurseries of soldiers depopulated, as her own late writers declare and prove, England could nowhere recruit men for a war against the United States.

In view of such a war, well might The London Times renew its cry "England trembles upon the pinnacle of her greatness." And she would tremble only to topple into an abyss from which she could never extricate herself. England has a fleet, a numerous and powerful fleet; but when we have said this we have said all. With it she might to some extent ravage our extended coasts, and destroy millions of property, Her power might be even competent to overthrow the institution of domestic Slavery in the South. But having done this she would have to stop. Nowhere could she obtain a permanent foothold on our territory. Nowhere could she land an army which could not be outnumbered tenfold in a short time. Indeed the military strength of England has been demonstrated in the late war to be insignificant. She has not got and cannot raise a great army. Her military prestige has departed. And while we could not meet her on the sea at once on terms of equality with National vessels of war, we could crowd her coasts with a fleet of armed vessels that would earry consternation to all her shores. In a barbarian war for the destruction of private property, which is the kind indicated by the amiable threats of the British press, we have the means of as wide and as destructive ruin in our own hands as England, even at the start, while the more active and enterprising habit of our people would soon manifest itself in an advantage on this score as great as it would be deplorable. For such a war as the British press threatens, we are quite as well prepared as England. If the power of England is competent to destroy our commerce on the high seas, and to burn our sea coast towns, the American ability to do the same thing for England is not a whit the less. In such a work of mutual de-

struction we are equals. But in other respects the case would be far other. wise. We are young; England is old. We are lusty and vigorous; England is effete and stationary. We heve no debt: England groans under the weight of hers. We can apply our entire material resources in war with a readiness, a skill and agility, which England, under her cumbrous fabric of aristocracy and routine, cannot approach. It would be a race between an old man on crutches and a vigorous youth. Again, England is the great squatter power of the world. She is spread all over the globe and is vulnerable in a thousand points, while we are vulnerable in but one. Moreover, the heart of England is unsound. She carries within her system various artificial, social and political excrescences repugnant to common sens and repugnant to the feelings of the masses of Englishmen. A war with the United States would result in a war of ideas among her people. In this contest the aristocracy would be the only losers, and in the end would inevitably go overboard. Thus not only would the material power of England be abridged and her pride humbled but her institutious would be crumbled, and her empire disintegrated under the pressure of an

To the English press let us say that we can have no war with England. The British Government will not provoke us to hostilities. To do it would be to sound the knell of the British Empire. Our cotemporaries in the United Kingdom will then do well to make a less offensive display of rant and swagger in discussing this question. We want nothing of England but that she shall not meddle in our affairs. John Bull has always been in the habit of considering himself, in relation to distant powers, as occupying a position not unlike that of the donkey among the chickens. And the kind of forbearance he has been wont to exercise toward them may be ex-

'Take care, gentlemen, or we shall tread "on one another." He has been a sort of political elephant, crushing about here and there, and everywhere, and not at all particular what he devoured. His trunk has been fishing up the good things in one part of the universe, while his opposite extremity has been switching away obstructions which happened to beset him elsewhere. The world in general, and the United States in particular, has had enough of this sort of intrusion. Upon this Continent the American Government has politely told Mr. Bull that he has already feeding ground enough, and that they will thank him to keep within his own pastures. This was the substance of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, as interpreted by our negotiator. It is also the substance of our municipal laws, violated by Messrs. Crampton, Barclay and Mathew. To our view of either point the opposite party objects, and hence the present belligerent temper of our cotemporaries across the water. Upon each branch of the controversy the true course of the American Government is very plain. Inasmuch as the Treaty has led to endless disputes about its meaning, let our Government at once declare it abrogated. And as we have an undoubted right to say that Mr. Crampton and the several Consuls don't please us and to send them home, let that be done also. Both parties will then stand as they stood at the ratification of the Ashburton Treaty, which was reckoned to be not much short of an eternal amnesty between the two nations. If this pleases England, very well. If it does not, let her do what she likes about it. She won't go to war, for she will not fancy the humiliation that would follow. And we confess that we exonerate the majority of the American people from any wish to inflict that humiliation upon her.

### THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

We lately gave a report of the anniversary celebration of the Woman's Hospital, a much-needed institution, just coming into practical existence among us. Our readers will have observed that many of the most eminent medical men, as well as laymen, in the city, give this Hospital, not merely their personal countenance, but their energetic cooperation. The particular class of diseases to which it is to be devoted, have now, as Dr. Francis stated the other evening, for the first time a great hospital set apart for their treatment, a fact for which we are indebted to Dr. J. M. Sims, late of Alabama, who has recently made some important medical discoveries in connection with the general subject. That these discoveries are of great value, is proved by the recognition awarded to them by such eminent physicians as Drs. Valentine Mott, Stevens, Delafield, and others. Dr. Sims undertook the work of founding a special hospital, and even succeeded in enlisting the sympathies and cooperation of benevolent ladies. The result was a temporary establishment, wherein many cases are under successful treatment; and so well does the plan succeed, that a large number of our most influential citizens unite in praising it, and in soliciting the aid of the city and the State to provide the means for its full development.

By a thousand violations of natural laws and the most flagrant disregard of the requirements of prudeuce, the women of this country have brought themselves into a condition of health alike deplorable and disgraceful. What with tight lacing, thin shoes, bare necks, late hours, unventilated reoms, and artificial excitants, the sex in our large cities present, a lamentable array of sick. Of every ten beyond the age of twenty, seven are in some way afflicted; while of these seven five are subject to the diseases especially treated in this Woman's Hospital. There may vet be in store for society a millenial day when women will prefer health to fashion and nature to meretricious ornament; but until then thousands must die victims to the fashionable follies of the age. If their sufferings can be alleviated and their lives prolonged by means of such a Hospital as the one in question, we think a portion of the public money cannot be more profitably and humanely applied than to its establishment and liberal support.

The telegraph informs us that the Senate will re-port in favor of instituting the rank of Admiral. So we go. Under cover of Democracy, every tendency of the present Administration is more and more oligarchic. The expenses of the army and navy this year are nearly four times as great as the entire expenses of the Government in 1828; and the old-fashioned doctrine of keeping down military taxes and forces to the minimum standard, is more and more disregarded. The South at one time was distinguished for opposition to the navy-especially South Carolina. Now the so-called Demorracy of that quarter cries for more steam-vessels and fresh regiments.

But why this institution of the office of Admiral? To please Commodore Stewart. But why should Commodore Stewart be advanced to that new-fangled title! He entered the Navy when there was no Admiral's rank, and he had none to look to, and expected none. He did his duty manfully and nobly; so do the New-York firemen He was paid for it according to contract. We do not require to be told that Commodore Stewart was in sixteen actions and never lost a vessel. We know his intellectual capacity is as great as his courage. But he has already been rewarded. His name and exploits are familiar to every American. He is not merely the veteran of the service, but the most distinguished officer it claims.

The rank, then, of Admiral will add nothing to the fame of Commodore Stewart, but it does add to the anti-Democratic prestige of the navy. It is one more titular step toward the institution of privilege. It is one more evidence of the power of Government to establish barbarous grades to mitate ancient European custom which invents political rank for life to the degradation of men of the masses, acting in a personal and unofficial capacity. But all our tendencies should be to lessen he power of the politician and increase that of he citizen. If our Democracy does not secure such a tendency, it is a failure.

EEPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribene.

PITTSBURGH, Saterday Evening, Feb. 23. The Republican Convention has completed its deliberations in perfect harmony, and adjourned in the highest spirits. The Western delegates mainly left in the Ohio train at 3 this afternoon; those from the Eastern States will generally leave at 9 this evening. Many of the ablest and most influential delegates from New. England were detained by the fatal railroad accident night before last near Altoons, so that they did not arrive till yesterday afternoon; and I found in the cars from Cleveland to-day a delegate from Western New York, who had been detained by railroad failures, se that he only arrived as the Convention ad journed.

Winter, when no nominations were to be made and no dispensers of patronage to be propitiated, every Free State, eight of the Slave States, and the most important of the Territories, were represented in a preliminary convention of the Republican party, is in itself a sweeping answer to the miserable babble which stigmatizes our objects as "sectional" and our organization as a sectional party. The fact that FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Gen. Jackson's old confident and mouthpiece, now an independent planter in Maryland, was delegated to and presided over this convention, is one of no ordinary significance. The paper he read, from a portion of his constituents, speaks the sentiments of a very numerous and most respectable portion of the Southern people-that portion which, still clinging to the faith of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Clay, regards Slavery as an evil, not to be immediately abolished, but at the same time not to be voluntarily extended. If the Missouri line could now be restored by a simple popular vote, and every Southern elector could vote without having his ballot known or suspected by his neighbors, I believe the South, on a fair presentment of the question, would give a majority for a reëstablishment of the compact of 1820. And though terrorism rules most of the slaveholding region, so that those who are at heart with us must "howl with the wolves" on pain of suspicion and prescription, the naked fact that citizens of several Slave States chose to attend this Convention-as volunteers, if you please-and place their names on its roil of delegates will pave the way for a freer proclamation of the long repressed anti-

Slavery sentiment of the South. Here let me say that in the few remarks I yesterday submitted to the Convention, and which were somewhat misapprehended by both speakers and reporters, I arged moderation in speech and in action. 1. In order to convince our Southern fellow-citizens that we are animated by no ill will toward the South-that we desire, not her injury nor humiliation by any means, but her deliverance from a fearful incubus, and her rapid advancement in all the arts of civilization and peace. If the Southern people fairly understand us, I am sure we should have a strong if not the strongest party in every Slave State. Let us endeavor so to act as at least to offer no impediment to the formation and growth of such a party.

2. Then as to Americanism. I have no sympathy with Nativism. If a man behaves himself, I care little whether he was born on this continent or on that. His religion is none of my business; should it impel him to do wrong. I would punish him for the wrong, not for his creed. I preferred that this Convention should speak out explicitly on this point. But there are many thousands of good and true Anti-Nebraska men whom circumstances have thrown into the ranks of what is styled the the American party. I want these to act with us in the great struggle for which we are now preparing: and I would be careful to do or say nothing which would render such action difficult or embarrassing. Such was the purport of my remarks; I trust it will commend itself to the approval of calm

I would have preferred that the fixing of time and place for holding the Presidential Convention should be left to the National Committee; but other counsels prevailed, and I am content. Our Nominating Convention will meet at Philadelphia on Tuesday, June 17-the 81st anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. That it will be fully and ably attended, I cannot doubt. I have no guess, no choice, as to who shall be its candidates for President and Vice-Presidents; but the intelligence, the earnestness, the moral weight, of this Convention, assure me that they will be capable and worthy. With that I am centest.

Some twenty or thirty speeches were made at this Convention-generally of a high order-beside brief remarks elicited by the various incidental questions arising from time to time. The observations of Messrs, Francis P. Blair, John A. King. Joshua R. Giddings, Preston King, Owen Lovejoy, (brother of the Alton martyr,) Judge Spalding of Ohio, Gen. S. M. Burroughs, Gov. Bingham of Mich., and others, were received with decided favor. On the whole, we have had a great Con vention, and I trust its influence will be perma nently felt in the destiny of Kansas and the general condition of our country.

# THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN. From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1856.

The telegraph news by the Atlantic has made no impression in high quarters here. There is no reasonable probability that Mr. Buchanan had asked for his passports. This rumor doubtless originated from one of two causes: first, the fact that Mr. Buchanan had long since received his letter of recall, and indicated his purpose to leave the mission on the 8th, and London on the 12th of February. Second, that it was known in London that the United States had demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton, which, with Lord Clarendon's exparte statements in the House of Lords, naturally led to inferential exaggerations.

Mr. Buchanan's correspondence by the Canada did not state positively that he would relinquish the mission as proposed, but reiterated his frequently expressed desire to be relieved. It is presumed that he is still there for this reason. When Lord Clarendon informed him that Mr. Marev's dispatch should be communicated to Mr. Crampton, he had not determined whether his answer, when prepared, should be sent through Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Crampton, but said it should in any event be submitted to Mr. Buchanan before being dispatched. It is by no means certain that Lord Clarendon will wait for Mr. Crampton's explanations, although such is the presumption. Mr. Marcy's dispatch is hard to digest, under any circumstances, and delay will not make the attempt

Mr. Crampton has shown Mr. Marcy's dispatch to M. Beileau, the French Charge d'Affairs, and others here.

Now that the correspondence by the Canada has been thoroughly sifted, no sort of foundation for the reports of either excited words or feelings between Lord Clarendon or Mr. Buchanan, on any subject, can be found. They are all fabrications.

In the matter of Mr. Crampton and the obnoxions Consuls, the Administration does not explicitly make the request for their recall presenting the alternative of their passports and the revocation of their exequature, but states that the parties are not acceptable, leaving their recall to follow as a necessary consequence according to diplomatic usage. The alternative will, however, be promply enforced if the British Ministry do not

set, and that without protracted correspondence. The Atlantic's mails ought to reach here to-morrow, and then the facts will be ascertained positively. Probably the resolution calling for the enlistment correspondence will be offered in the Senate to-morrow, and documents Transmitted on

### THE TEXAN CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1856.

A certified copy of the Act of the Legislature of Texas reached here by a special agent last night. The payment of creditors will necessarily depend upon the construction put upon the Act by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General. The provision for individual claimants seems to bar adjustment without some further action by Congress, but the decision may be otherwise.

## PROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1856.

The Naval Committee in the Senate have con-

ferred fully with the President and the Secretary of the Navy, and will unanimously report a bill tomorrow, embodying substantially the following provisions, intended to correct errors attributed to the late Board and preserve at the same time its benefits. The bill provides that the President shall be authorized to organize as many Boards of Inquiry as may be necessary to examine the professional, moral, mental and physical qualifications of any dropped officer making application for restoration; and upon a report of the facts, with the opinion of the Board of Inquiry, may at his discretion restore such officer to the rank formerly occupied before the action of the late Board. As many of the dropped officers cannot be restored within six months according to the foregoing provisions, they shall be allowed one year's full pay. The present grades active list authorized to be so increased as to replace officers upon the favorable action of Boards of Inquiry; but no vacancies subsequently occurring by death, resignation, or other causes, not to be filled, so as to keep the aggregate of service within its present limits. The President may restore form the furloughed to the leave. pay list, it being also understood that he may restore from both these to the active list, to enable him to repair injustice springing in his opinion from error. Promotions are to proceed on the reserved as on the active list, without increase of pay. The grade of Admiral is to be revived, and the President authorized to confer it on any officer of eminent merit, but without increased pay. This is intended for Stewart. A scientific corps of the Navy is created, to be presided over by one captain, with five commanders and ten lieutenants. Pive masters' promotions to take place place as on the active list, though independent of it. This provision is intended for Maury

To the Anociated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1956.

Major Holdman arrived here this evening direct from Texas, with a certified copy of the act of the Texas Legislature, accepting the act of Congress in relation to the Texas claims. The following is the section of the act abandoning the claims of Texas upon

tion of the act abandoning the claims of Texas upon the United States and the proviso to it:

Be it further exacted, &c. That the State of Texas hereby withdraws and abandons all claims and demands against the united States growing out of Indian depredations or otherwise, which originated on or before the 28th day of February, 1835; provided such abandonment shall not extend to individuals who have lost property by the enemy."

Letters received by the last foreign mail in diplomatic circles here, state that the prospects of peace are highly probable.

Sensior Douglas is now engaged, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, in a lengthy report on the

Sena or Douglas is now engaged, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, in a lengthy report on the Kaussas imbroglio. It is said he will be very severe on the Free-State men in that Territory.

D. T. Jenks has been appointed to sign the name of the Commissioner of Pensions to certificates or warrants for bounty land, thus relieving the Commissioner of that duty. The number remaining unsigned is nearly 7, 200.

Senator Jones of Tennessee intended to speak tomorrow in reply to Senator Wilson's strictures on Gov. Shannon. His language, it is understood, will severely condemn the impropriety evinced by Senator Wilson in so far descending from his Senatorial diguity as

to assell private character.

Mr. Wilson's speech not having been published in
The Globe on Saturday as expected. Mr. Jones may
defer his remarks until Tuesday.

### THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION. SECOND DAY.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock. In the absence of the President, who was in attendance at a meeting of the Committee on Address and Resolutions, Mr. Sherman of New-Jersey took the chair at the opening A great part of the morning was spent in speaking.

Mr. Arney of Ill., stated that, as the various Committees were not ready to report, the time of the Convention might be occupied by addresses, and he moved that one delegate from each State represented be in vited to speak, each one being limited to ten minutes. The metion was adopted, and Mr. Stone of Mas

sachusetts, presented the condition of parties in tha State, affirming that the number of Republicans was

Mr. Bunce of Connecticut, said there was no Repub lican party in that State, but he hoped there soon would be. He pledged Connecticut for them at the coming Presidential election.

Mr. Burroughs of New-York, noticed the gentleman had been speaking for several States. He had but a short history to relate. He (Bunce) had said all we had to do was to go home and enjoy victory. He (Burroughs) wished it was so in New-York. We have many organizations embittered against us to oversome before we can succeed. To be successful, we must exercise prudence. It is easy to make a small party on the Slavery question. To do this we can purchase Gerritt Smith's patent right; but to estab lish a large party, we must make concessions. He thought a large portion of the American party could be brought over to their cause.

Mr. Clephane of the District of Columbia spoke commendingly of the efforts of the Washington Republican Association.

Gov. Birgham of Michigan read a long letter from Cassins M. Clay to the Washington Association, commending the Republicans present.

Dr. Gazzem of Pittsburgh spoke briefly of the pre-

gress of Anti-Slavery in this quarter. He invited the members of the Convention to attend the Kansas Aid meeting to-night.

The Committee on Organization, through their Chairman, Mr. Julian of Indiana, made a report. It recommended the following National Executive Com-

Morgan of N. Y., Chairman,
Pogg of New-Hampabire.
Banks of Massachusetta.
Brainard of Vermout.
Riles of Connecticut.
Class of Rhode Island.
Stephens of Iowa.
Stephens of Iowa. Tameon of New Jeney.

— of Delaware.

Wilmot of Pennsylsania.

Blair of Missouri.

Field of Keutucky.

Stephens of Iowa.

Gross of Indians.

Dickey of Michigan. Stone of Ohio.
Leiand of Illinois.
Spooner of Wisconsin.
Clephane of Dist. Columbia.

The report further recommended that the National

Executive Committee be authorized to add to their number one member from each State not represented, and to fill vacancies; also the holding of the National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June, to consist of delegates from each State double the num ber of their representation in Congress, and that the Republicans of each State be recommended to complete their organization at the earliest moment, by the appointment of State and County Committees, and the formation of clubs in every town and township

The Committee on Address and Resolutions reported

hrough their Chairman, Abijah Mann of New-York. The Address commences by expressing unalterable attachment to the Union, and a determination to preserve it; at the same time it recommends all true Republicans to oppose the further extension of Slavery. It should be kept where it now exists. A fristory of the various acts of the General Government regarding Slavery was given, and an account of the recent do ings in Kansas. Congress has a constitutional right to exclude Slavery from Territories. It has no right to confer popular sovereignty on Kansas and Nobraska, thus giving away its own authority over Territories. The Address calls upon all Republicans to support the Constitution against the assaults of its remies, and recommends energetic measures for the election of the candidates of the Presidential Cou-

The resolutions are in substance as follows: First: demands repeal of all laws allowing the introduction of Slavery into Territories once consecrated to Freedom, and the resistance by constitutional means of

the existence of Slavery in any Territory. Second: supports by all lawful measures the Prec-State men in Kansas in their resistance to the usurped authority of lawless invaders, and favors its immediate

dmission into the Union as a Free State. Third: strongly urges the Republican organization to resist and overthrow the present National Administration, as it is identified with the progress of the

slave power to national supremacy.
On motion of Mr. Spaulding of Ohio, the address and resolutions were adopted with nine cheers.

Mr. Remelin of Ohio said the address should have taken ground against the Know-Nothings, in order to

bring in the German population. Mr. Bond of South Carolina moved that a Committee of Safety be appointed, to meet any emergency that

may arise in case of a conflict in Kansas with the Federal troops. A motion that the proceedings be printed in pambilet form and circulated, was adopted. Thanks to

the officers of the Convention and the citizens of Littsburgh were voted, and the Convention adjourned

### REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1858.

A large mass meeting was held here to night to aid the emigration to Kansas, of those who feel determined to use every means to secure the establishment there of a Free State, and to aid such of the present inhabitants of Kansas as have declared themselves against what is termed lawless aggression and unconstitutional coercion. George W. Jackson was the President of the meeting, and D. D. Eaton Secretary.

The proceedings of a former meeting were read and approved, and a constitution adopted. Horace Greeley addressed the meeting. He re-

counted the difficulties which surrounded settlers in Kansas, and said that we must do all that we can for them. He hoped they would be so well armed there that no fighting would be necessary. There was no fear of the Kansas Free settlers being the aggressors. He recommended those who wish to hew out an honest competency to go and settle in Kansas, assuring them that it was destined to be a Free State.

The Hon. Geo. Darsie and Wm. E. Stevenson we then appointed to receive subscriptions.

Mr. Wood from Kansas was called to the stand. He

said he rejoiced at this demonstration to-night. It proved that the young sister, "Kansas," was not forgotten. He had resided in Kansas for eighteen nonths, and had within that period seen armed hordes of Missourians-ten thousand of them-headed by prominent men of the United States, such as Colonel Doniphan, Colonel Young, Vice-President Atchison, and others. He concluded by telling many anecdotes of the bravery of the men and women of Kansas.

Mr. Redpath of Missouri followed, and in a short speech denied the assumption that the mass of the cople of Missouri were parties to the outrages in

Mr. Baily of Kentucky was called for, but declined making a speech, when

Mr. Sinclair of Michigan took the stand, and made

few remarks. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Chandler, who said he believed, with Mr. Greeley, that Sharp's rifles were very great peacemakers, and that there was not much danger of introducing too many into Kansas Although I am cowardly as to my own person, yet if pert up in Kansas, I believe I would feel inclined to be shot rather than swear to support their laws. I never saw so much insult in any document as in the proclamation of President Pierce. But the President

did not write that document; Caleb Cushing wrote it, for no other man in the nation could embody so many lies in the same space. Should a drop of blood be spilled in the pursuance of that proclamation, the administration would be politically buried beyond the power of resuscitation. The people of Kansas needed aid, and needed it now or never. He had fearful forebodings as to the future condition of the citizens of Kansas. He (Chandler) had seen over half a century of years, but he was ready, if it should come to the worst, to doff his black coat, don a laced one, and battle in their behalf.

Mr. Newson of Minnesota followed. He said Minne sota had been earnestly waiting to see if an outbreak would occur in Kansas. If it did, Minnesota would do good work in the cause of Freedom. He (the speaker) was ready to volunteer to fight against the oppressors of Freedom in Kansas.

Mr. Ashley of Virginia next made a short speech in which he stated he was in favor of the plan published The National Era for the settlement of Kansas.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN VERMONT. Bellows' Falls, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Demo-crats of the IId Congressional District in Vermont was held at Windsor yesterday. A large number were present from New-Hampshire. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. C. M. Ingersoll of Conn., and Ex-Gov. Hubbard of New-Hampshire.

National resolutions, strongly indorsing the Adminis-

tration and the Kansas bill, were passed. The Court-House being too small, the meeting adjourned to the Baptist Church, filling it to its utmost capacity. Two bands of music were in attendance. After the speeches and the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting adjourned with nine cheers. H. E. Stoughton and R. Harvey were appointed delegates to the Cincinnati ominating Convention.

NEW-YORK STATE "AMERICAN" COUNCIL. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1856.

In view of the probability that the "American" National Convention will not have concluded their business before Tuesday next, the New-York delegation, and many other members of the Order in the State of New-York, have issued the following recom-

"We, members of the State Council in New-York, and National Convention in Philadelphia, recommend that the State Council, appointed to be held at Canandaigue on the 28th inst., be postponed to Tuesday, the 25th of March."

TEXAS MATTERS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856.

The New-Orleans mail of Sunday last, as late as due,

received.
The provision of the Texas Debt Bill in relation to

Indian depredations is as follows:
"Provided that the abandonment shall not extend to the claims of individuals who have lost property by

MARINE DISASTERS.

Bostos, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856.

The brig Naritiske, of and for New-York, from St. Jago de Cuba, put into New-Bedford yestazday in distress, short of provisions, &c.

The propeller Osprey, from New-York for Providence, was cut through by the ice yesterday off Gapee Point, near Bristol, R. I., and was tarowing overboard her deck load of cotton.

The steamer Island Home arrived at Hyannis this day, in 24 hours from Nantucket. The ice has broken up, and in some places is from three to five feet in thickness, through which the steamer forced her way.

The schooner Gen. Clinch, from Boston for New-